BY order of the Hop. DWIGHT H. CLARKE, BY order of the Hon. DWIGHT H. CLARKE, Courty Judge of Chenango County,—Notice, is hereby the an order requiring all the creditors of CHARLES P. EWELL of Greene, in said county, an insolvent debtor, also requiring all the creditors of ALBERT I EWELL of Greene, aforewild, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before said, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said County Judge, as his effice, in the town of Oxford, in the County of Chenange, aforesaid, on the 37st day of August next, to delice in the foremon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvents' exasts should not be made, and they and each of them be discharged from their debts according to the provisions of the statute concerning "voluntary assignments made purelant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors."

Bette the lith day of June, 1259.

Bette the lith day of June, 1259.

Bette the lith day of June, 1259.

Attorney for Petitioners, Oxford, Chenango Co.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the Mayor, Relative to the Board of Communications. UPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonaity of the yol New York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Gen-Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park on the city of New York.—The Mayor, Aldermen and Comsity of the City of New York, by the Board of Commission of the Central Park, powerant to the statute entitled "An to alter the Map of the City of New York, by laying out eon apublic Piane, and to suthorize the taxing of the same," et April 2, 1856—three-fifths being present—berely give not the owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entiants or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and more interested in the lands, tenements, breeditaments and mess hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will applied to the content of the content of and described, that they will applied to the content of the co speed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give nofice to the owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entiided unto or interested in the lands, tensements, hereditaments and
genules hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apgenules hereinafter mentioned and described, as the opening of
the Gourt on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be
heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal
in the above entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several
where, issuesce, parties and persons aforesaid, a just and equita's compensation for taking all those lands, tensements, heredita'ente and premises as ile between the southerly line or aide of
sich and 10th-streets, and 5th and 5th avenues, in said city,
and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park
deems Park in the 6th yo New York, which said lands and premtes are laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by
rivite of an act entitled "An Act relative to improvement
specified the isying out of streets and roads in the City of New
York, and for other pursoner, "passed April 3, 1807.—Dated May
York, and for other pursoner," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated May
York, and for other pursoner."

New-Mork Daily Tribune.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE. The steamship City of Washington sailed on Saturday, with 250 passengers, and \$500,000 in specie. The Ariel left at the same time with 163 passengers, and \$969,985 82 in specie.

Among the passengers by the Ariel are Signor La-borde and Mile. Poinsot of the Opera, and Capt. Seymour, U. S. A.; and among those by the City of Washington, the Revs. S. D. Phelps, J. McGill and A. D. Gillette, and Geo. B. Morewood, esq., of this

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB SWEEPSTAKES, 1859. To come off an Wednesday, the 20th July. Cours

from off Owl's Head, L. I., around buoy of the S. W. Spit, to Lightboat on Five Fathom Bank off Cape May, thence returning around buoy of the S. W. Spit and back to Owl's Head. Schooners of the first and second class to sail in one

Sloops of the first and second class to sail in one

Sloops of the second and third class to sail in on

Subscriptions, \$50 each yacht. Entries to close on

Monday, the 18th of July, at 10 a. m. Sails to be carried in conformity to the rules of the

club, and no allowance of time to be given. Two entries in each class will be necessary to make

a race in that class. The time of starting, and the sailing directions, will

be published by the Regatta Committee, under whose direction the race is to be conducted. Subscription list at the office of the Secretary No. 5

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. The Bath (Me.) Times of the 17th inst. states that a telegraphic dispatch was received in Bath on the 16th, from Machiasport, stating that the ship Bolton, belonging to Messrs. Houghton & Brothers of Bath, was a total wreck on Cross Island, and all hands were lost except the second mate and two seamen. The Bolton was a new ship of 987 tuns, built by the owners last season, was commanded by Capt, Cotter, and, we are informed, was fully insured. She was bound for St. John, N. B., for a cargo of deals. Cross Island lies just outside of Machine Bay.

Island lies just outside of Machins Bay.

WRECK OF SHIP COLORADO, OF PORTSMOUTH.

By the arrival of steamer North Briton, at Quebec, intelligence of the loss of ship Colorado, of Portsmouth, was received, but few particulars were given. The owners of the ship have since received a letter from the English Consul, which states that the Colorado had been lying at the port two days, preparing to load. A sudden tornado arose, driving the ship on shore, and she went to pieces in ten minutes. Mrs. Ricker was knocked overboard by a spar, and Captain Ricker immediately sprang overboard after her, and perished in mediately sprang overboard after her, and perished in his attempts to save her. The son, Clinton, was taken into the family of the American Consul, where he will remain until an opportunity offers to send him home. The said is lost were a boy and a Lascar. The officers

and erew numbered 28.

Capt. Ricker's age was 46. He was the adopted son of Capt. Andrew Daniels, who was also lost at sea.

Mrs. Ricker, of about the same age, was the daughter of Mr. James Clinton of Newcastle, who was also at sea, in the privateer Portsmouth. They have left three children. A son of eight years, who was then on board the Colorado, was saved.

NAVAL. The United States bark Release, Lieut.-Commanding Wm. A. Parker, one of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at this port yesterday in 50 days from Monte video. She brings home as passengers the crew o the late American bark Austin, which was destroyed by fire at Buenos Ayres on the 7th of April last. Some of the crew were suspected and accused of setting the vessel on fire, and were sent bome for trial by the American Consul at Buenos Ayres. The American squadron sailed for Buenes Ayres April 29, officers and crew all well. List of officers of the Release:
Lieut.-Commanding Wm. A. Parker. Lieuts Thomas S. Fillebrown, Wm. A. Kirkland, Master A. F. Crossmao, Acting Surgeon Wm. M. Page. Captain's Clerk, John L. Longhorne.

There ART OF MEDICINE IN JAPAN .- The Voix de La Verste gives some account of the state of Medicine is Japan. Their physicians have no system of medicine, and are guided only by their experience; still they are as proud and dogmatical as anywhere else in the world. Many use shells and exorcisms, and most of them become rich. Many plants are held in great medicinal esteem, and some roots, chief among these the gineeng, are brought to Japan by the Chinese and Dutch. Among the medicines which are prescribed, the acids and salts predominate. When they are well, the Japanese drink water only when it is hot; when they are sick, they are ordered to drink as much cold water as they like, and they drink a great deal. A common and one of the most terrible disease in Japan is the Scalii, a kind of colic, which is usually treated with bloodletting in the lower part of the body by means of a needle. Great stress is laid upon the making of these needles. They must be of gold or silver, without alloy, and must have a high polish and a very fine point. Nobedy is allowed to make them without a patent from the Emperor. This manmer of bloodletting is also used, by those who can afford it, in cholers. The poerer classes use a bitter powder, a principal engredient of which is the costus, a plant rought by the Dutchroom Surat. The discoverer of this powder became so rich by its sale that his beiss have built three temples in Yedde, to express their gratitude to God for it. Opposite these temples are there shops, where they prepare and sell the powder. Yeddo has lately lost 150,000 people by

TENFERANCE IN UTAH .- The Valley Fan of the 17th uit, publishes the following:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126.

1. Formare to General Orders, No. 7, from the Was Department, dated April 11, ult., sutters will family in the two Geometric detect spirits or other introducing drinks. Aspt. at their graphlishmets for an they reporting in writing to the commanding officer of their regiment or corps when this order his been coupled with, which report will be forwarded to these Hestigatures. The arters for the Quantermaster's employees and for the cuphyyees of the General contractors will be forwarded to these Hestigatures.

physical of the Government contractors will make the first office.

The particular attention of sutternic railed to paragraph 2d of the General Order above referred to.

By order Byth. Cod. C. F. Smith.

CLARENCE P. NNETT.

2d and Adj. Hu. futenity.

Fost Adjutant.

The Classical Institution at salena, Illinois, with most of its contents, was destroy a by fire yesterolay. The library was pirily saved. The less amounted to \$14,000; issue ange \$6,000.

ST. CROIX.

ITS INHABITANTS AND PRODUCTIONS-EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
FREDERIKSTED, ISLAND OF ST. CROIX, }

March 28, 1859. I have been for the last ten days luxuriating in this beautiful lit le Isle, of which the inhabitants boast as the garden of the West Indies, and have found so many things to interest and instruct me, that I feel impelled to scribble my thoughts on paper, lest they should fly away, never to return; and, as THE TRIBUNE has become the general distributing office for all foreign correspondence, and my Western friends will hear of my whereabout sooner through that medium than any other, of course I send my greeting thitherward.

Our company arrived on this east end of the Island on the 19th of this month, after a voyage of six days from Havana, against a strong trade-wind. The little to an of Christiansted was not so thronged with strangers as was Havana, and we found no trouble in getting quiet and comfortable rooms in which to dispose ourselves, and recruit from the terrible sickness which seems to attend all landsmen who "go down to the sea in ships."

From this point we diverged for a week or more, climbing the mountains, visiting the estates and hunting up friends, among whom was the Rev. Theodore Parker, with his family, whom we found sejourning in this place, and very much improved in health and strength since his arrival here on the 3d

The island is now suffering a fearful drouth, and The island is now suffering a fearful drouth, and the knowing one predict an entire failure of the growing sugar crop, unless rain falls soon. We in the States can hardly conceive of a drouth where every tree and shrub is green in the month of March, and where ripening fruits and vegetables are all around you, and your senses are regaled from morn till eve with the fragrance of jasmins,

roses and ol-anders.

But 'tis even so—the grange trees are withering, the flowers are scarce, the bill sides are brown and bare, the wild goats are poor and bleat for their scanty food: the deer, which are plenty in the mountains, are ravaging the gardens and destroying the yam-tops for the want of better things; the roads through the island, which are the finest I ever saw,

are very dusty: and the water-courses and springs
many of them dry.

And yet, with all this, the island is the most
beautiful and picturesque landscape I have ever
anywhere seen, when looked over from the top
of its mountains, which rise upon its borders, and pear the sea shore, and stand like guardians of the rich valleys within.

But none of these things "move me" as does the

great problem of Human Freedom, which is being worked out on this island

1 have traveled through the island from east to

west; stopped by the wayside to see the laborers plow, plant, weed and gather their sugar-cane. I have gene to the mil, seen it ground, boiled and put by. I have visited the great house and the segro bouse, gone to the courches, and talked with the children on their way to school, the market women upon the street, and the nurse at the door. I bave asked the question again and again, "Would you like to be shaves again, under the care of your old masters!" and the answer has been, "No, Missis, never—ebery one work for himself now."

They may be poor, thriftless, unwishing to toil and ignorantly and ignobly willing to live on the least that will supply the demands of nature; but still they have burning in their hearts a spark of that immortal fire, which shall yet gather force, and, if kindly fostered, in time, illuminate the whole. But I do not find them unwilling to work: nor do they, in mass, seem wanting in self-respect.

Even their attempts at fine dress do not strike me
as at all ridiculous, nor their willingness to live
without labor, strange. And the white man er woman who sits with folded hands, dressed in all the folly of flounces and furbelows, neck-ties and patent leather—bemosning the laziness and expatent leather—bemosning the laziness and ex-travagance of the "idle negrees"—only shows the thinker where they got their patterns.

And the young gentleman who can't set his own chair to the table, or the young lady who must needs call a colored girl to cut her beefsteak, does not impress one from the laboring classes of the West as being the best judge in a case like this.

We are told by the whites that the Island is running down and that emancipation is the cause. But, if we are only watchful, we soon hear them tell of years of fearful drouth; of exhausted cane-fields, which are no longer capable. hausted cane-fields, which are no longer capabl of producing their wonted amount of case; of the dying of their cocoa trees, which were once estimated worth \$8 apiece, when the estate com-manded a price according to the number of its palms. Now, the drouth and a baneful insect are palms. Now, the drouth and a baneful insect are destroying them all. Then, again, they tell you that the whites, unable to nive without slave labor, have left the Island, and others, discouraged with the late dry seasons, which all attribute to the indiscriminate destruction of the forests, have given up their es ates, and permitted them to go to ruin or, at least, to be idle. After examining closely we find that estates sell as high now as at any for mer time; and though the planters have some of them suffered losses, the laborers are every where recognized as being in every respect better

They work but an average of ten hours a day, and but five days in a week, unless paid extra wages for so doing. It coats but a trifle to live; and the laborer who gets his six quarts of corn meal and two pounes of salt fish, can, if he is thrifty (which I am told many of them are), gather his fruits (ail on the estates now belong the laborer), and, with his usual privilege of keeping his own horse his own care, his own chick-ns, ducks and turkeys and tilling his fifty feet of land which is all tted t each "first-class Isborer," he or his wife is able to go to market on Saturday mornings, and make more money than the labor of the week brings to their hands. These carts, which are everywhere styled

"Enancipation carts," fill the towns on Satur-days; the women do nearly all the marketing, and men, if it is a busy time, work for extra wages, An Episcopal clergymen, whose father lost his property by the Emancipation act, told us that great changes for the better had been made for the labouers, and that they were laying up money, many of them, and buying lands for themselves. One other fact be gave us, which bespeaks greater jus-tice in the tribunals which rule Santa Croz, than in any portion of the world of which we have ever heard. Many owners of estates have never married, or if married have not brought their legal wives to the Island, but have taken to themselve companions from their own households of slaves. To the children of such favorites the law gives the estate on the death of the father. Thus many estates are passing into the hands of those who, ten years ago, were the goods and chattels of their

own fathers.

And this is still going on, and will eventually give over much of the Island into the eare and keeping of the descendants of those whose hard

toil has made it what it is.

The Island needs the rest it is taking, and these children of oppression need time to learn to be their own keepers, which hitberto they have never been.

There is not so much rum and sugar made upon the 206 sugar estates of Santa Cruz as 20 year ago. But then the laborers have a roof to thei houses and a floor for their feet; the overseer live better new than the manager once did, and the manager is no longer the slave of his employer, as manager is no longer the stave of his employer, as he was under the old régime; he may now ride in his carriage, which was never thought of till within the last three or four years; and the children may go to school. There is not so wide a gulf between master and slave, or owner and employee. The whipping post is gone, and in its stead—for all small offenses—fines of labor are paid, or so much taken from the daily, lawfut wages. A manager or

overseer must not strike a laborer.
"Reconciling Courts" are established, which bring litigating parties together on Friday of each week, and where most troubles are amicably settled.

After all we could learn, we came decidedly to the conclusion that the whole sum of human happiness and well-being was not wrapped up in sugar

we leave on the second of April for St. Domisgo City, on a little sailing vessel that carries the mail to that place. F. D. GAGE.

HOW THEY GUILLOTINE MEN IN PARIS.

Correspondence of The Boston Traveler.
PARIS, May, 1809. The journals of Paris bave, within a few days an nounced the execution of Nicolas Parong, by the guil

lotine.

He was accused of having, in the month of August last, murdered his niece, a mere child, having previously violated her person. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, and was amassed with much difficulty; but its weight was overwhelming, and within a few weeks he was condemned to suffer the extreme penaity of the law. The Court of Cassation unbesitatingly rejected the appeal he sought to make from this sentence.

Executions in Paris formerly took place near the Executions in Paris formerly took place near the Barriere St. Jacques, but their occurrence in so thickly populated a locality gave to the scene a publicity it was deemed desirable to avoid. Since 1852, accordingly, the Place de La Roquette, on the road to Pere La Chaise, has been the theater of all sinch evenis. Here was executed Verger, the assassin of the Arch hishop of Paris; and more recently Orsini and Pierre, authors of the attempt on the life of the Emperer. The isolated situation of this spot, and the impossibility of assertaining the approach of an execution till the workmen arrived with the scaffold, theatened to frustate a plan, which a few of us young Americans—temporary residents here—had formed of being eye-witnesses of the event. But on learning the condemit

temporary re-idents here—had formed of being eye-witnesses of the event. But on learning the condem-nation of Parong, we after some difficulty succeeded in bribing the keeper of a small cabaret, within sight of the tazal spot, to post down and awaken us as soon as the erection of the scaffold should commence. And within a week we were aroused by the summons at short, in the mention

about 1 in the morning.

It was dark, and the rain descended in torrents. No carriage was at that hour on the stand, so we assembled on the Pont des Arts, and slowly trudged through the on the Pont des Arts, and slowly trudged through the deserted streets, encountering here and there a solitary patrol. We passed along the Rue de Rivoli, and at the foot of the column of July turned aside to the left and passed into the Rue de La Roquette, which, being the direct route to Pere La Chaise, is so often traversed by the hearse and its followers. Along this dreary and silent road we made our way for over a mile, when the hearse challenge of a sentry suddenly informed us that we were at the foot of the scaffold. It was pitch dark, and by the light of a few lanteras nothing was to be seen but a line of sentries surrounding the spot, and a small be of sentries surrounding the spot, and a small be of sentries. nothing was to be seen but a line of sentries surrounding the spot, and a small lot of policemen, who peremptorily ordered us to fall hack. Learning that the execution would not probably take place before 8 a.m., we made the best of our way to a neighboring cabaret, where we sat and smoked till dawn appeared. Then hastily swallowing a hot bowl of coffee, we hurried on to the ground.

On arriving, we found coverless to the

to the ground.

On arriving, we found ourselves in the center of a large square, flarked by two lofty buildings of gray stone. On the left rose the square towers of the prison for juvenile offenders; on the right, the massive walls of the New Bicetre. In front of the latter was the scaffold, and around it a double line of the Municipal Guard and of Sergents de Ville. In the center of the road, and facing the scaffold, were drawn up a detachment of dragoons. As we were among the first on the ground, and only a few paces from the guillotine, I had an enportunity of inspecting it rather closely, and a byground, and only a new paces from the gallocale, I has an opportunity of inspecting it rather closely, and a by-stander reacily explained to me its construction. It was painted red throughout, and consisted of a staging accessible by a flight of stairs, and rising some six feet from the ground, the summit surrounded by a low rail. In the center of the floor thus offered, were planted two In the centr of the floor thus offered, were planted two stout uprights, a foot and a half apart, and eight or ten high. These were grooved for the passage of the krife—a broad, dull bade, weighing, as I was informed, 150 pounds—which was drawn up and attached to tre cross piece above, ready to descend on the presure of a spring. On the floor, and taking the interval between these posts, is placed a long, low, framework or car, which runs forward on grooves; and a plack hinged to one extremity of this car falls forward upon it. In preparing for an execution, this plack is raised so as to be at right angles to the car; and the criminal, on ascending the steps, is marched for ward against the so as to be at right angles to the ear, and the criminal on secending the steps, is marched for sard against the tlank. Being suddenly pushed from behind, he falls with the plank upon the ear, and the pressure of his body causes clamps to spring over him from below, effectually restraining all movement. The same impuse gives motion to the ear, which glides rapidly forward; and the lunette in half circle of wood) at once

imprisoning the neck, the ex descends.

The dull gray light of dawn had pierced with diffi-culty through the vail of mist and rain which sur-rounded us, and in the distance we could make out the rounded us, and in the distance we could make out the white touchs and monuments of Pere La Chaise. The crowd soon began to angiant, as workinen going to their labors were attracted by the preparations, and the news soon speading, ere long a dense throng filled the place. Additional troops from time to time filed in, and another mounted detachment arrived and took up its statiot. Everything was done without confusion, with perfect regularity and in perfect allerce.

As the clock struck 8 the gates of the prison opened, and two men came forward, supporting between them the crimbal—a short, athletic man; his throat and chest hared, and his head uncovered. He moneted the reaffold with an incertain and faltering step, fell for a moment on his kneer, and then rising, was marched up

moment on his knees, and then rising, was marched up to the upright plank. The executioner and his assistant took hold of him from behind, and, at a given signal, pushed him forward on the car. We heard the rumbling of the wheels, the click of the lunette, and saw a man standing behind the posts grasp hold of the head to steady it. The dull fall of the knife next reached our ears, and we saw a headless body tilted into a long box, which stood ready to receive it. This was at once lifted into a cart and drawn from the ground.

of the account gives no idea of the actual rapidity.

Not a minute and a half elapsed from the time that the
criminal appeared at the gate of the prison, before his

by was burried from the spot.

In a few minutes the vast crowd rapidly and orderly

INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEXAS.—From a passenger overland from San Francisco, The St. Louis Democrat learns the following interesting intelligence:

The Indians in the Caddo have been so troublesome of late that the entire population of Western Texas have been aroused to the highest pitch of excitement. Very lately, three prominent citizens residing in the neighborhood of Belknap were murdered by the in flans neighborhood of Belknap were murdered by the Indians. A party of Texans were at once organized to pursue the savages. The Governor of Texas issued or set to the Sheriff of the county in which Belknap is located to arrest those who were arming for the purpose of warning with the Indians in the "Reserve. The Sheriff refused to obey, resigned his commission, and organized an army of 3,000 men to prosecute the work of exterminating the Caddos in this "Reserve." The Governor, hearing of the general uprising of the people, and of the intention to drive the Caddos from the "Reserve," called in the aid of the United States treass.

troops.

Major Van Doren had arrived at Jacksonburg, a town near Beiknap, with three companies of Dragoons, for the purpose of protecting the "Reserve." The Texans were auxious for an engagement with the United States troops before they could be reënforced, so they could carry out their designs upon the Caddos. so they could carry out their designs upon the Caddos.
Mr. Smith reports that Major Van Doren is endeavoring to adjust the matter peaceably, before proceeding to extremities, but that he is determined the Texans shall not carry out their designs, if he can prevent it.

On his way from Fort Wachita to Belknap, Major Van Doren encountered a large body of Apaches, and gave them battle. The fight resulted in the loss of some forty or fifty Indians killed, and eventy-eight taken prisoners. The Major states his desire to pursue "Buffalo Bill," a renowned Comanche warrior, as soon as the Texan difficulty is disposed of. The Texans are said to be well armed and determined to carry out their purpose.

Camelle on an Alabama Plantation.—In reply to a letter of inquiry, Mr. Woolsey, of Alabama, writes to The Savannah Republican a very flattering account of his experience with the camels recently introduced on his plantation, near Selma. Though very much reduced in flesh by the long voyage from the Canary Islands, they have worked to his entire satisfaction.

He adds:

"With more flesh and proper fitting harness, I hazard nothing in saying that a grown camel will draw with ease one of our two-horse praine turning ploughs. I am now breaking out cotton middies with a winged sweep of twenty-foor inches from wing to wing—the camel poor, and with two years of growth before him. On Thesday last I sent twelve bushels of corn to Selma to be ground, on the same camel. The corn was placed upon a saddle, weighing 170 pounds, and the camel driver 160 pounds making a burthen of 1,001 pounds—a very good mill wagon and team, I think. The price at which camels can be sold here varies according to the age and size. The extremes are \$150 and \$450. The camel will cat almost anything that the goat does not refuse. They are fed in the Canary Islands on barley straw and barley chaff, and occasionally, but very seldom, barley meal is given them. I think they could soon be taught to eat cotton seed. While at work I feed them upon bay and wheat straw, when at rest they are turned into a dry pasture, and they are improving every day in flesh and spirits. There are now ten in an old field where a mule would starve, luxuriating apon weeds, briars and shrubbery." With more flesh and proper fitting harness, I haz-

Lagrange, the horse thief, who recently escapes from the Schenectadyjail, has been caught in Pough keepsie, where upon another charge impending against him, he was sent to Sing Sing for 15 years.

THE CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA. DELA-WARE, WESTERN NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MORRISTOWS, N. J., June 18, 1859. Having recently returned from a somewhat extenive tour, it has occurred to me that it will be a matter of interest to record my observations of the crops, and such information as I may have gained of others. In the vicinity of Wilmington, Del., the wheat two In the vicinity of Wilmington, Del., the watch the works ago was very promising indeed. Chester County is now in its full dress and appears magnificent. The same may be said of St. George's, not a dozen miles from Wilmington. Can any section make a greater show of splendid farms and promising crops? I have seen large sections of this country, but I do not now recall any looking superior to St. George's, in Delaware.

A gentleman who passed from Philadelphia to El-A gentleman who passed from Philadelphia to Li-nira, by the Catawissa route, told me recently that in the farming sections along that route the crops promised a fair yield, and in some cases a large yield. A recent letter from Virginia speaks of the country

A recent letter from Virginia speaks of the country as appearing to the best advantage, and of the crops as coming to maturity in a manner quite encouraging. The frost frightened the people in Western New-York greatly. I happened to be in the frosted region that night. In the vicinity of Rochester, Elmira, along the valley of the Chemung and Genesce, the wheat crops are looking better than for two or three years past. They do not as a whole approach the appearances of former years, but the farmers are teeling encouraged. I saw some pieces of very early-sown wheat which are very heavy, and if some evil does not beful them, they will yield very heavy crops. The farmers complain of being compelled to sow the Mediterranean wheat as ess hable to the common enemy, but not so nice for market or the table. I found some farmers experimenting with a fine, well-producing, early wheat, imported from Missouri. Some of these crops were uncommonly promising, but a few weeks will end the experiment. Winter barley, sheltered from the Westwinds, is looking well in Western New-York.

The frost in some sections did some mischief to the wheat, but, from extensive inquiries. I think the damage far less than was at first feared. Such fruits as the grape were badly it-jured, and, in many localities, entirely destroyed. The applie crop in some localities. I found to be badly damaged, if not totally destroyed. The corn and potatoes are reviving since the frost, and I think the damage far hers than an applied or pair some focalities. as appearing to the best

The corn and potatoes are reviving since the frost, and I think an unusually large number of acres are

planted.
In the Counties of Essex, Passaic, Morris, Sussex In the Counties of Essex, Passaic, Morris, Sussex and Warren, New Jersey, there is prumise of an abundant harvest. Wheat and Rye have wintered out but little, and as yet bid fair to yield largely. The Oats crop as yet looks very well. The Corn in many sections has been greatly troubled by black birds, crows, ground moles and squirrels. Many fields have been so torn up by these little fellows as to need to be entirely replanted. Old farmers say they never have been so troubled as this year to get their Corn planting to "stay put." In some cases fields have been planted three times.

three times.

Passing along the road the other day, I saw a fact
Passing along the road the other day, I saw a fact worth reporting. Two corn fields, divided only by a fence, were planted about the same time. The one was all destroyed by the blackbirds and crows, and the other was left numbered. The first field was planted with corn just as it was taken from the crib; the other with seed which was thoroughly soaked in tepid water with seed which was thoroughly soaked in tepid water with the crib; the other with seed which was thoroughly soaked in tepid water with the crib; the other with seed which was thoroughly soaked in tepid water.

with seed which was thoroughly soaked in tepid wa'er and then mixed so as to have a slight coating of tar, and then it was rolled in plaster. In this section many farmers have tried this plan with success, while many who have neglected it are complaining of their had lines and the birds.

Speaking of birds reminds me to say that our woodsnever seemed so filled with birds as this season; and if there is anything in the assertion that they are a thorough police for worms and insects. I should suppose we will be except from the ravages of the latter.

The meadows of New-Jersey are thickening up very heavy burdens of grass. The late rains have already produced marked effects on the old and low meadows. The meadows of New-Jersey are inicating up heavy burdens of prass. The late rains have already produced marked effects on the old and low meadows in this region. The upland fields never promised a greater yield of grass. In Western New-York I noticed that the meadows, as a general thing, were light and not very promising, owing to a want of rain in May.

Just now we are proud of Morris County, which is

A DAY ON A RICE PLANTATION.

From The Salisbury Watchman To many of your readers, doubtless, the mode of planting and cultivating this great article of food is as much unknown as if it were only grown in the East Indies. All, however, are acquainted with its excellent qualities as a nourishing diet.

The plantation which I visited was that of Col. T. D. Meyers of Branswick. The broad day many country.

Meares of Brunswick. The broad flat piece of ground of many acres, extends along the river and out upon adjacent creeks; the land is divided into "tasks" by disches running through in every direction, though of many acres, extends along the river and out upon adjacent creeks; the land is divided into "tasks" by ditches running through in every direction, though mostly creesing each other at right angles. No plows are used, the whole work heing done with a short hoe and a long narrow one. When a set of hands are put into one of these tasks they must smooth it oft, make the little trench rows, sow the seed and cover it, all in the same day. The tasks are really given to only one as for its tasks. the same day. The takes are reany given to only one as, for instance, it is the work of one to smooth so much ground; of another to trench after him; of another to sow the seed and another to cover it. The numbers of these takes make a field; this field is not fenced in, but surrounded by a large ditch and embankment. These are designated as Nos. 1, 2, 3, &c., and contain 10, 15 or 20 acres. There is no fencing, the great body of land, containing a number of fields, being surrounded by a large canal.

Having cover you a faint idea of boat he land like

ee how it is cultivated. In the Fall, after the we will see how it is cultivated. In the Fall, after the rice is cut, as soon as perfectly dry, the stubble burned off. Sometimes the weather will not allow this burned off. Sometimes the weather will not allow this, then it remains and is chopped under in the Winter. In December the whole land intended for califivation is gone over with the hoe, breaking clods, &c. In March the planting season begins, and from that time onward is the rush. As soon as a field is planted it is covered with water, and so remains until the rice is pretty well grown. The water is then let off, and soon after the field is gone over with the hoe to chop out grass and work the rice. This is done twice before the crop ripens. The irrigation is managed so that when one field is under water, another may be dry. Several hands are constantly employed in clearing out ditches,

one field is under water, another may be dry. Several hands are constantly employed in clearing out ditches, stopping leaks in embankments, &c.

Every kind of bird is a lover of rice, and an enemy to the interests of the rice-planters, but the one most dreaded is the rice-bird. It is a small bird, of darkish brown color, with a sharp stout bell, with which it grasps the stalk of rice and squeezes the milk from it as effectually as if done with a pair of nippers. The only means of getting rid of them is by powder and shot; and though thousands upon thousands are killed, they still appear as thick as at first. During the season of killing, hogs and dogs upon the plantation all son of kining, logs and dogs upon the plantation all get fat. The negroes are provided with guns, and stand upon the banks and shoot from morning until night. When a flock of these birds come down near a e-field, they swoop down with a noise like thunder, if the beautiful green rice-stalks fall down before m, as does the rice before the reaper shook. Left hem, as does the rice before the reapers moon.

to themselves, but a few nours would suffice to clear
the field, but a half a-dozen muskets scare them off for a time. But few who do not live in that section have an idea of the immense damage which they do to the idea of the immense damage which they do to the rice planters, and I suppose there is no means of correct calculation, as they never fail to appear, though more numerous some years than others. Mr. Meares informed me that last year he consumed 35 kegs of powder in shooting them, and that one year he had used as much as 50 kegs. The shot was in proportion.

Of late years an extensive trade had grown up in the rice straw. The searcity of hay and the inferiority of the article brought from the North, induced Mr. Meares some years ago to try cured rice straw, to put up with clover with salt and water. It succeeded well, and for that which he sent to market he found a ready sale. Other planters adopted it, and the rice atraw is now very generally used as a food for horses, &c. Though very generally used as a food for horses, &c. The by no means equal to the hay which you have an everywhere in the West, yet it is far superior to

Northern apology for hay, which has for so long been an article of food in the Cape Fear region. The plantation of Col. Meares is one of the oldest upon the river, there are fields in it which have been planted regularly for over 40 years, and still produce insuriantly. The machinery for clearing the rice is of the best pattern. The rice as it is sold by the planter in the husk, passes through the rice mill, and is expose for sale in tierces as we use it apon the table.

SPORTING AT ST. PETERSBURG .- M. Viardot gives

an account of a Hunting Association in St. Petersburg, the members of which frequently travel one or two hundred miles for the pleasure of hunting a bear. When one is discovered by the peasants they bring in the news to St. Petersburg, knowing that they will be richly paid. He gives an account of a hunt which lasted 3 minutes after 28 hours' travel. A Pole told him a story of a lame friend, who, attacked by a bear and unable to run away, threw the contents of his spuff-box in the bear's eyes, and then, while bruin was rubbing them with his paws, killed him at his leienre. There are very few hares in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. The Society had 400 brought from Mescow and let loose in fine hunting ground 25 miles from the city for a grand hunt. Everybody came with an enormous amount of powder and shot, ex-

pecting to shoot at least 50 himself. Others who did not wish to exterminate the colony at once proposed that only balls should be used. At last came eventful day; but there were no hares. The whole colony had returned to Mosco v, this time not by post. And the worst of all was that they took the few nstive hares with them, telling them apparently that living was cheaper about Moscow.

HORRIBLE SUFFERING ON THE PLAINS.

THREE HUNDRED EMIGRANTS STARVED TO DEATH ON THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

From The White Cloud (Kaneas) Chief, June 9. Two young men, named Erastus B. Griffin and Preston Cates, of Wilhamsburg, Wayne County, Indiana, have arrived here direct from Denver City. They went out last October, and left Denver on the 6th of

went out last October, and left Denver on the 6th of May. A gentleman in this place was acquainted with them, and pronounces them to be perfectly reliable. They prospected two months, and made \$2.40 all told. They prospected up and down the Platte, and on the head waters of the Colorado.

They report horrible suffering on the Smoky Hill route, which has been so be puffed in some of the papers. When they left, but ten persons had reached the mines by that route, who reported that three hundred had died on the way. One of the men reported that he had seen so dead men lying within reach of each other; and another said that he had hunself buried twelve men. These men came staggling in one by one. One of them had lived ten days on the flesh of his deg. They reported that some had lost their way.

twelve men. These men came straggling in one by one. One of them had lived ten days on the flesh of his deg. They reported that some had lost their way. Scours were immediately sent out, and some of the lost once were found within ten miles of camp, so weak that they had to be fed with spoons.

In Denver City, several months since, lots were selling as high as \$550. When the the young men left, donation shares, containing eight lots, could be bought for \$5. Provisions were very scarce, and bread was selling at fifteen cents per pound. The baker was the only person who had any gold dust, for those who got any were compelled to buy bread with it. One of our informants gave the baker a cun, which cost him \$25, for four pounds of bread.

These young men threw their tools into the Platte and started home on foot, taking only two blankets with them. For two hundred miles they lived on prickly pears and wild potatoes. They built but two fires from Denver to Fort Kearney. Once they killed a prairie dog and rousted it. Auother time they came to where a man and his family were encamped, and asked for bread. The man at first refused it, but at length agreed to let them have some, for which he took their blankets as pay! They then had to sleep on the bare poairie, and once the Cheyenne Indians came near taking their coars from them.

A young man named Wu. H. Joelyn and another person, from Monroe County, N. Y., have since arrived, and report similar to that above, and much more which would be interesting had we room for it.

A MAN AND WOMAN TARRED AND FEATHERED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN KINDERHOOK. The Albany Morning Times gives the following particulars of a case of tarring and feathering in the village of Kinderhook last Tue-day night. It appears that in December last a tesdet of Kinderhook named Sylvester Groat, left his wife and children, eloping with a girl named Evanceline Folmsby of Stayvesant developments on the show that with a girl named Evan cellus Formers go to show that depot. Subsequent developments go to show that Groat returned to his wife and was forgiven, he prom-

depot. Subsequent overlopments go a new that Groat returned to his wife and was forgiven, he promising to "reform his conduct altogether." Whether he did or not is not definitely known, until the occurrences of a few days since were made manifest.

Thursday of last week, Groat sent his wife and four children to Schodack on a visit. The same day, as was observed by several villagers, he went to Stuyvesant D-pot (where his inamorata resided), and it was known to some that he returned to Kindernook with her, and that the two took lodgings at Groat's house. For a day or two, the matter was noised about town, some believing and others discrediting the statement. Finally on Tuesday night hat, a commit tee was formed and stationed about the house to ascertain the truth or falsity of the story. The result of their espionage was the ascertainment that the goilty parties were occupants of the house, and it was determined to give them such a reception as teelr conduct deserved. Accordingly, at a late hour Thursday night, a party from Schodack, as is supposed, surrounsed Groat's house such a reception as their conduct deserved. Accountingly, at a late hour Thursday night, a party from Schodack, as is supposed, surrounced Groat's house and demanded admittance. Receiving no reply to their demands, the door was forced open, and the guilty pair were discovered enjoying the same couch. Groat was forcibly taken from the house in his night-clothes, into the open air, when the party decided to return for his partner in sin. But upon again entering the room, she was not to be found, until a thorough search of the

she was not to be found, until a thorough search of the room was made, when she was discovered in her night-clothes, snugly stowed away under the bed.

Derprived of all ceremonious forms, the unfortunate woman was seized and taken out into the yard with Groat. Here a cost of tar and feathers was applied to each. The body of Groat was completely saturated with the "sticky" preparation, a quantity being poured over his head. The woman was more humanely treated, being covered with it only from the shoulders downwards. Next a cost of tar and feathers were applied, and the two "subjects" placed in a wagon, were drawn about the village, amid the rerisive shouts of the people, who were attracted to the spot by the unthe people, who were attracted to the spot by the un-earthly noise, proceeding from the pans, dinner horns, &c. After traversing the principal streets, the un-Ac. After traversing the principal streets, the unfortunate pair, sons everything but far and feathers, were permitted to forego further display. They at once repaired to the house of Great, where from subsequent developments it was ascertained that they proceeded to relieve their bodies of the uncoveted covering given them. The next day both walked to the depot, and took the train coming to this city. It is mentioned to us that both man and woman have highly respectable parents living, and who are truly pained to know the consequences of this infatuation. It is supposed that Groat and his inamorata are yet in this city.

SINGULAR CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer, June 12. A remarkable case of hydrophobia came to our knowledge a few days ago, and may be of interest, inasmuch as it suggests the possibility of a cure.

Almost twenty years ago, a man named Clarke, who resides in Jamestown, Ky., a little town about three miles from this city, was bitten by a dog which proved to be rabid, and in a short time afterward he was taken with the most violent symptoms of that terrible

The malady which, as is well known, sometimes ex ists in the system a number of years—one or two cases are known of twenty years standing—before it makes its appearance in all its violence, did not, in this instance, prove immediately faral, and by the exertions of his physicians and his triends the spasms were for a short time delayed, and the patient regained a good degree of health.

enort time delayed, and the patient regained a good degree of health.

A few days, however, only elapsed when he again perceived a recurrence of his disposition to bite and map, together with the hatrel of water, and a span-modic contraction of the throat by which the discass-is characterized, and looked a severe and much more violent attack than the first, during which even the physicians that attended him gave up the case as hopeless, and left him to die.

By some means, bowever, this fact came to the

By some means, however, this fact came to the knowledge of some person who had heard—from what source we cannot teil—that a medicine known to Botanic Physicians as the Third Preparation, had been found beneficial in such cases, and he was recommended to try it. His friends, who had no hope that he would be saved, at first thought it would be kindness to allow death to end his misery, and refused to make

to allow death to end his misery, and retused to make any attempt to further prolong an existence which, if preserved, could only keep all by whom he was sur-rounded in constant fear of being contaminated, and in danger of violence from their parent and friend. After much deliberation, they at length concluded to try the experiment, and procured some of the medicine we have named, which is composed of capiscum and the tigence of labells and mych, and making it yery we have named, which is composed of capiscum and the tinetures of lobella and myrrh, and making it very strong of the tinetures, gave it to him in sufficient doses to preduce a thorough emesis. He threw from his stomach a large quantity of frothy mucus, and from that moment the spasms ceased, and there was also a relief from the other more prominent symptoms of the cisease. He gradually grew better as this treatment continued, and at length became able to attend to his duties, which he has done with but slight intermissions

Almost every day, although, we believe, he has not been at any time confined to his bed, there has been a recurrence of the disease, which, however, had been recurrence of the disease, which, nowever, had been promptly checked by the same means which wrought such a miraculous change in the first instance. He now attends to his business daily, and when this contraction of the throat makes its appearance he doses himself largely with the preparation, which he keeps continually about him, and immediately upon this discharge from the storage heaves.

continually about him, and immediately upon this dis-charge from the stomach becomes well.

Among the numerous cases of this terrible disease, which occur every season in large cities, where no prospect is left for the escape of the sufferer from what is even more to be feared than death itself, if one could be thus saved all the writhing agony and pain of even one day which is spent at the mercy of those spasms which are its peculiarity, our purpose in making this publication will have been attained.

The story, as we have related it, is true in every particular, and, as the medicine may be obtained at almost any drue store in the country, its use may pre-

almost any drug store in the country, its use may pre-vent a great deal of suffering, and probably save many a life. At all events, the case is worthy of note, as showing that, although the virus may not be entirely eradicated from the system, it at least may be controlled in its effects.

A MOUNTAIN TEMPEST IN UTAH.

From The Descret News, May 10

On last Thursday evening the wind commenced blowing in this city from the east, and continued to increase in velocity till 3 or 4 o'clock on Friday morning, when it reached the hight of its fury, and came rushing down from the Wasarch range of mountains through the canous opening into Great Salt Lake Valley, sweeping everything before it that was not sufficiently strong, or firmly enough a tached to terra firms, to resist its force.

sweeping everything before it that was not sufficiently strong, or firmly enough attached to terra firms, to resist its force.

Much damage was done to buildings, fences, and other erections that could be operated upon by the raging storm in Great Salt Lake, Davis, Weber and Box Elder Counties; but, so far as we have heard, no lives were lost and no person materially injured by the blowing down and unrooffing of houses in the night-time, when the occupants were in bed.

The gale seems to have been the strongest at Parmington, Davis County, where the houses of Wells-Smith and of David Hess were con pletely demolished, eight more unroofed, and many others materially injured, as reported by H. W. Miller, e.g., a resident of that town, and nearly one-half the fences in that vicinity were prestrated.

The house of Mrs. Gern, four unless south of Farmington, was seriously injured—one end blown off nearly down to the foundation the barn of J. L. Stodard, e.g., was rared to the ground, and much other damage sustained in that neighborhood.

At Centerville, the storm was very severe. The house of Thomas Rich was blown down, ten or twelve other houses and barns were unroofed and many others hadly injured.

There was more or less damage done at Bountiful and in North Canon Ward, but the wind there was not so severe, being further from the base of the mountains.

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net so severe, being further from the base of the mountains.

From Ogden City, and the settlements and villages in Weber County, no report has been received further than that the wind was tremendous, and considerable damage was done to buildings, fences, &c.

The mail carrier reports that the large Court House at Brigham City, Box Elder County, was laid low by the fierceness of the wind, and a house at North Willow Creek took fire and burned while the storm was raging, and many other buildings were unroofed or otherwise injured in that county.

In this county there was not so much damage done, but movables were scattered about profusely, wagons and earriages upset, and so much dist, sand and gravel were in motion during the day, as the wind did not lall much till Friday evening, that out-door business was geterally abandoned and people kept out of the streets to avoid suffectation.

The storm was the most severe and destructive that has been witnessed for a long time in this valley, though there have been several gains within the last few years that would make a man wish he were somewhere else, out of this cold, high, airy, mountainous region, if there was any other piace on the earth where he could dwell

out of this cold, high, airy, mountainous region, if ther was any other place on the earth where he could dwel in peace.
Since writing the foregoing we received a letter from our old friend, J. C. Wright. e-q., of Brigham City, under date of April 13, from which we extract the fol-

lowing:

"I haste to inform you of the accidents and losses that have accrued to our city during the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday, at about 6 a. m., the inhabitants were rallied by the al-rm of fire, which proved to be in Lorenzo Snow's saw-onli, the wind was blowing a heavy gale from the north-east, and all efforts to save the building were iterfectual, and in about one hour it was burned down, with everything appertaining thereunto. We have no knowledge of the way the fire was communicated.

ing thereunto. We have no knowledge of the way the fire was communicated.

"The wind continued blowing from the same direction through the day till about 4 p. m., when it increased to a tempest. During the night it carried away the roof of the Court-House, and blew down the east and west walls to the basement story, making the building a total wreck. The building was three stories high, sixty-five feet long, and forty-five feet wide, and was built at an expense of nearly \$25 000. The loss to this community, at present is irreparable."

It appears that the wind commenced blowing at Brigham City, sixty-five miles north, on Thursday morning, some twelve hours before it did here.

CULTIVATION OF TEA.—A case of Tea seed from Hong Kong, per ship Eagle, has just been received by the Agricultural Bureau of the United States Patent Office. Another lot now on their way on board the ship Romance of the Seas will complete the stock. Applications from all quarters for these seeds are received by every mail. Most of the applications come from the Southern States. The plant may be cultivated as far north as the southern portion of New-York, and some propose a trial of the seed in Massachusetts. In Chita, Tea is grown in climates that make ice of ten inches during the Winter.

Mr. Robert Fortune, who is so well known both in this country and elsewhere, as the successful cultivator of a large plantation of Tea seeds in India, has during the past year been engaged in Chita in the capacity of agent for the Agricultural Division of the United States Patent Office, in order to procure and farward to this country a collection of the most valuable Tea seeds of that region. He has returned to London and reports his labors as having been very successful. All the cases containing the seed, with the exception of one which is now on the way, have been received by that Bureau. It was the original intention of those plants, as he had great experience in their culture; but the Department having decided his services to be unnecesas he had great experience in their culture; but the Department having decided his ervices to be unnecessary he was written to to that effect. A letter from him, dated London, May 8th, has just been received by that Bureau, in which after expressing regret that he was not informed of the decision of the Department before, as he was on the eve of embarking for this country, adds, that nothing would cause him greater sorrew than to have the experiment how fail, after so much trouble and expense for want of that experience which have the experiment in the country to which these plants are indigenous. [Washington Star, June 11]

GREAT NATURAL PHENOMENON AND A GREAT STORY .- The Oswego Pulladium is responsible for the following. Of course there can be no doubt of

the following. Of course there can be no doubt of the truth of the story:

"On Wednesday (yesterd*y) morning the inhabitants of the towns of Boylston and Redfield in this county, were startled by the occurrence of a most remarkable phenomenon—the descent from the heavens of an immense meteoric mass. The body struck the earth between the hours of 3 and 4 a. m., with a crash that was truly terrific, and the shock was sensibly felt, and people aroused from their sleep at a distance of five miles from the scene. The body fell upon the farm of Horace Sanger, situated on the line of Boylston and Redfield, striking in a meadow and partially on the highway. It is estimated by our informant to to cover about half an acre of land. The earth was torn up in a terrible manner, and large fragments were thrown a distance of two-thirds of a mile. The mass is very irregular in shape, as d rises at some point to 60 and 89 feet in hight, and is supposed to be imbedded in the earth as many feet. The surface generally has the appearance of iron ore. The excitement occasioned by the event among the inhabitants was interner, and the crash is said to have been terrific beyond description. Many suppose dath the final windond description. Many supposed that the final wind-g up of terrestial affairs and truly arrived. "This is certainly 'wonderfui, if true.' It needs

Awrut Effect of Lightning.—On Friday evening last, between 6 and 7 o clock, at the Guffaey Race Course, near Limestone, shortly after a neighborhood race, some discussion was going on of the preliminaries of another race at a future day, and many were participating in it around a tree. At this time the sun was seenely setting with no indication of a storm. Suddenly a discharge, loud as a cannon roar, was heard. The tree was riven by the bolt; and William, a son of Dr. Win. Nott, leaning against the trunk, was prostrated, as were also some six or eight others, while some four or five were stunned by the electric discharge. Nott lived a few minutes only; Wm. Long was supposed to be dead but, though frightfolly burnt on various portions of his person, and his boots bursted by the ruble fluid, he recovered; M. Wilwood was also burnt and scarred; Thomas Gaffney was severely shocked; others, to the number of six or eight, were affected. It may not be peculiar to these cases, but those receiving the charge of electricity, when consciousness returned, thought they had been shot, and looked to see whence the balls came, no one thinking of lightning. We have often heard of the photographic power of electricity, but this is the only instance in which this phenomenon has been certified to us. It was on the person of young Nott. On the front surface of the thigh was indelibly impressed the perfect branch of a tree, leaves and all; and this notwithstanding the part was protected by his panteleous and drawers. The figure was distinct in all its parts, and of a reddish purple hue.

[Spartansburg 18 C.) paper of June 2.

Shooting Affent I Iowa.—The Marshall County (Iowa) Times states that Samuel Cobel of Marshall shot Dr. Isaac T. Bissel who lived about three miles from town, on Thursday last, so that he expired in a few moments. There had been an old quarrel between the parties, dating back beyond their removal from Illinois. Recently a difficulty arose in relation to a lot of timber, for which Dr. Bissel claimed the agency, a AWRUL EFFECT OF LIGHTNING .- On Friday even